The Value of Individual Protest, and the Uselessness of Individual Voting-The Necessity of "the Machine."

Paper read by Hon. John B. Elam before the Indian-

. . . The first political State convention was held in New York in 1824, and nominated DeWitt Clinton for Governor. The first national convention ever held in the United States by any political party was that of the anti Masonic party, which met in Baltimore in September, 1831. In December of the same Henry Clay was nominated by convention also held in Baltimore, and in March, 1832, Jackson was s nominated in the same city by the first national convention of the Democratic party. It is at least interesting to notice that steamboats came into somewhat general use between 1820 and 1830. The first forty miles of railroad built in the United States was completed in 1830. And in 1832 Professor Morse drew a sketch of an instrument for reading signals at a distance by electro-magnetism. The people were becoming acquainted and were beginning to have the means of coming together for consultation and combined action.

The first political platform was adopted by the Democratic convention in 1840. In the last halfcentury the progress of the purely democratic idea has been steady and rapid. The power committed to the multitude by the framers of the Constitution cautiously, and, as they supposed, with many guards and limitations, has been eagerly accepted and boldly exercised. One after another of those provisions tending

to a government by an aristocracy have been swept away by the rising power of the masses, each year wielded with greater boldness and more effective methods. Few Presidents now veto bills in harmony with the party platform on which they are elected. No Legislature chooses a United States Senator not in accord with the political views of the party in the majority, and these views are well understood when the Legislature is chosen, and often the particular man to be named in case the one party or the other ntrols the Legislature is as well known before the Legislature meets as afterward. Few representatives of the people ever think of opposing their wishes and acting according to their own opinions. No Legislature would now dare to choose presidential electors, and any elector chosen by the people who should presume to exercise his individual judgment and vote for a man not the nominee of the party by which he was chosen could hardly find a "city of refuge" anywhere. For doing exactly what the makers of the Constitution intended that he should do, he would be denounced as a traitor to his trust and a public enemy.

Nothing can illustrate more strongly the profound change that has occurred in our system of government. It has come quietly, gradually and without statute or constitutional amendment, but it is none the less important and real. The clause of this change is not obscure and the means adopted to effect it are not far to seek. It has not been due, as some assert, to the increased power and importance of the individual. The individual is vastly less important and powerful than when Washington was President. The influence of great names, great families and even distinguished talents in shaping the course of political events is much less than formerly. Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson had each a large personal following. Sumner, Trumbull and Greeley found that they had almost none. In Washington's time a man of wealth, family and ability was usually supported by at least a local and often a State constituency that had something akin to reverence for his name, family and social position, and being brought much in contact with him and knowing little of others, were much influenced by his orinions and warmly attached to his fortunes. Washington himself was practically a sort of

This state of things has almost wholly disappeared. The ablest statesman may now influence the vote of his coachman, but if he belongs to a union or opposite political party, he will probably prefer to be governed by its resolutions. Nor is the dignity or importance of the humbler members of society at all increased when regarded merely as individuals. The humble individual has much less freedom and power than he possessed a century ago. He is also come assed about by social and legislative restriction. As population becomes more dense be finds that the food that he eats, the clothes that he wears, the fuel that he burns, the water that he drinks, the house that he builds, the very crumbs from his table, must be acquired, built, used and disposed of according to laws and ordinances intended to secure the comfort and safety of his neighbors.

That clause of the preamble of the Constitution which declares that it was intended "to omote the general welfare" is the one which, in these latter days, has been regarded as de-claring the important object of government. It has not been the rise of the individual of high or lowly station, but of the mass. The change has not been due in any great measure to a kindly and charitable disposition on the part of those who are always pleased to style themselves the first citizens. The multitude has broken down every obstacle and taken firm and direct control of the government by sheer force of or-ganized numbers. The railroad and telegraph have practically compressed our vast territory within limits which a century ago would have bounded a single county. Hence communication, consultation, exchange of opinions, agreement upon essential doctrines and organization to promote them have become easy and familiar. Most men have learned that an Celection does not consist wholly in bon-fires, music, oratory and newspaper discussion, but that these are mere means to an end, and that end is to be counted on the one side or the other of a very few questions. To secure the largest count, great parties have been organized with their various committees and conventions. These make nominations and platforms, and use the music, the newspapers and the oratory. They proceed almost wholly without the sanction or restrain of any law, except such as they provide for them-selves. There are but few States now in which the public authorities do even so much as provide tickets for the voters.

From the stand-point of the law an election is a stated occasion when each voter shall have a fair opportunity to write out a ticket represent-ing his individual views, go to some convenient place and deposite it in a stout box provided for the purpose. This would be an ideal election for those men who must vote strictly according to their conscientious convictions, and who will make no compromise with evil. As an election is simply a count of votes in which the largest number of the same kind controls, the absurdity and mischief of such a course is manifest. In every scattering of ballots the vicious and selfish are always among the first to see the advantage of standing together. The very essence of a political party is concession and compromise. The work of party organizations is to bring together those who will agree upon men and measures approximately representative of their individual opinions.

The world has never seen such organization and discipline of the civil forces as may be witnessed in the election of a President of the United States. In the Comitia of Rome but few citizens participated. The election of a British Parliament engages fewer voters and ex-tends over a considerable period of time. At the presidential election of 1884, in round numbers, ten millions of votes were cast, being, as is estimated, more than ninety per cent of the whole number that could be lawfully cast. Of these, nine millione and seven hundred thousands were divided between two parties. Only about three voters in one hundred who voted at all saw fit to deliberately waste the time spent in voting, and even these were divided into but two parties. The whole ten millions were brought into four groups and, for all practical purposes, into two. Keeping in mind our vast territory, varied interests and mixed population. this result is remarkable, and only became possible in an age when the power of combinasorted to in every one of the activities of civllized life as it never was before. We have gone s lone way toward universal suffrage, and, what is still more important, the multitude have learned to make their numbers effective. As the great English historian predicted, we have continued to spread our sails, and while doing so have cast overboard such ballast as the framers of the Constitution provided. Each year we are more fully committed to the power of the majority of the peo-pie expressing their will directly and using representative men merely to execute their decross. If this is to be a condition of safety, we must rely first upon educational and moral in suences and after these upon statutes and what as been called the political machine.

With this age of organization the political machine has come, and it has come to stay. It has been and is the means by which the multitude has asserted its power and made known its
demands. The preacher and teacher do their
work and after it we have voters such as govern
ment by the majority will then be put to a seblate and nation. The law-maker and politicate

be far distant when men who have had but half
a breakfast and expect but half a dinner will
choose a Legislature. The theory of government by the majority will then be put to a seblood medicine, is maintained by daily cures.

takes them as he finds them; his problem is to get the best attainable results out of the ma-

The law-maker may safely assume that a large portion of the voters will continue to be ignorant, selfish and wicked, and that unscrupalous and corrupt place-seekers will continue to exert their baleful influence. The law should first reduce the temptations and opportunities for evil to the minimum and then provide adequate punishment for transgressors. To this end, the law should recognize and regulate primary elections as a necessary part of the machinery of government. In some States, as in Ohio, this has already been done. Primaries determine both candidates and principles and are the very fountains of government and law, but, by a singular omission, they are for the most part wholly unknown to the law.

Laws regulating elections should be enacted which have some relation to the conditions that actually exist and will continue. Legislatures should know by this time that at most elections party nominations will be made, printed tickets used, and partisans and bribers will be at the

polls. The exisiting situation should be accepted, the government should furnish printed tickets bearing the the names of all party nominees so printed that the names of all party nominees so printed that the voter may indicate with a pencil for whom he desires to vote. No one should know how any other person votes. The ballot-box should be made in fact what it is in theory—the free and untrammeled register of the popular will. In some States of the Union steps have already been taken looking to this end. In Wisconsin, in cities of 50,000, the State distributes the ballots and the contract the state of the contract the cities of t lots, and they are arranged in a room near the voting room, but separated from it. Each voter enters the first room alone and there selects his ballot and marks it as he sees fit, then passes into the voting room and deposits it. State officers select challengers from each party, but they are so placed that they cannot see what the voter does while in the ticket room. This law is a recent one, but it is thought that it will banish ticket peddlers from the polls and with them the whole army of intimidators and bribers. It is hoped that it will diminish bribery by endering it uncertain and unprofitable. If the briber cannot see the voter while in the ticket room, and all tickets are alike in appearance, he cannot tell whether his bribe accomplishes its purpose, and few voters who sell their votes can be trusted to deliver them.

A more comprehensive act containing some of the same features passed one branch of the Michigan Legislature last year. Its provisions were intended to secure purity and secrecy of the ballot, and its principles were drawn from a very successful English ballot act. Somewhat similar laws looking to electoral reform have been proposed in New York and Connecticut. These laws are intended to take from political organizations a large part of the work that, under the present system, must necessarily be done by them, and to remove temptations to and opportunities for corrupt practices. There is little doubt that some of the most glardefects in our election laws will soon be re moved by laws recognizing and regulating party action. Such laws, if wisely framed, will reluce the authority and work of the party machine within narrower limits and will furnish a partial remedy for some existing evils. There must, however, always remain a large field that must be left to the voluntary action of the voters regulated by such rules as they adopt for themselves. The machine will continue to do a most important work, and if it is to be well done it must have the steady support and assistance of the most intelligent and public-spirited citizens. The highest officers are often chosen by a bare majority, and sometimes by a mere plurality. Nominations and platforms are determined by the majority of the dominant party, being in national elections about one-fourth of the whole eople. In some sense, this one-fourth governs

the country. This situation renders it all-important that in this one-fourth should be included a sufficient number of the best citizens to fairly represent the wishes of the most intelligent and patriotic classes. All this means, of course, that good citizens must obey the backneyed call to turn out to the primaries, but it means more than that. It means that they must have such knowledge of the work in hand, such conceptions of political organizations and their relations to them as will enable them to be of some use when they get there. Statutes to secure honest elections are well, and so are political organizations professing to promote the same purpose, but nothing of this kind works automatically. All must have constant attention. It is the absolute duty of the so-called good citizen to know the bound aries of his precinct and to make the acquaint ance of those living in it most likely to act with him in securing wise and effective party action. Having done so, the next thing often is a lesson in humility. He must appreciate, if he can, just how small a factor he, as an individual, is in a voting population of ten millions. Hav-ing done this, he will discover that he will be

far more likely to accomplish good results by spending but little time in denouncing rings and party managers and writing cards for the newspapers bewailing the evil of the times. He will rather find it profitable to spend a little time in finding a few honorable men among his neigh-bors who will for the time being dismount their hobbies, lay aside their whims, unite upon the best thing that all will agree upon and be present at the proper time and be counted. Some one scared by the sound of words will exclaim with bated breath this would be a ring, a caucus. Be it so. It is democratic government, pure and simple. If it cannot be done safely and with propriety then government by the majority is unsafe and improper. We have all seen a number of citizens at a primary who thought they were doing their duty, who believed themselves to be influential and had an air about them which seemed to say that they were sacrificing themselves for their country and would like to be informed as to the most dignified way of doing it. Having given the matter no thought until after supper and each being possessed of a theory and proud of his independence of rings, they are unable to unite and are utterly power less in the presence of a dozen youths who have agreed and are ready to be counted with such recruits as each can bring to the column. The so-called good citizen gets out of humor because men more interested in government than him-self, and more intelligent as to the means of effecting their purpose, have taken the pains necessary to do so. The good citizen denounces the ward politician and the machine, and vows he will pever attend again. Yet, excluding cases of fraud, what have the politicians done more than they had a right to do where the principle of majority rule obtains? If he stays away, the selfish politicians want nothing better. He was but little in the way while on the field of action, because he was part of a mob opposing men in ranks; when he quits it alto-

gether, his interests are simply committed to the justice and forbearance of those who re-Nor is there any remedy at the polls. The men who give attention to the business control all parties. Many, whose votes and influence would naturally tend to good government, ex-cuse themselves from any effective efforts by appealing to what they term their conscientious scruples. They will vote for no man and act with no party unless representing their indi-vidual views on what they deem important questions. Such persons forget that only a few important questions are settled at once, and if their action is to be effective it must relate to such as, by the action of the majority, are presented for determination. It is not a question of what the voter thinks absolutely right, but what is the best result attainable in a given situation. Nor is that reformer wise who is ahead of his time in casting his ballot. The ballot is for the present and cannot wisely be made to represent the voter's views of what the future should be. There is a field for the reformer and the prophet who march in advance of the multitude Wendell Phillips was wise and influential when he denounced slavery from a thousand platforms. He was making public opinion and leading the people. But he did not advance the cause one whit by going at each election with a handful of associates and casting a ballot for candidates pledged to the abolition of slavery. Such ballots might just as well have been east into Boston harbor. The triumph of the Abolitionists was hastened by the talking and writing, but not all by the voting.

The separate political organization did not present courage or enlightened conscience, but rather personal vanity and political folly. The multitude cannot be hurrier or driven. The eaven must be put in and time allowed. Political parties representing the present stare of average opinions choose the ground upon which issue is to be joined. The contest is naturally between two great organizations. The wise voter chooses between them, fights the best bat-tle he can upon the field selected, and tries to bring the forces to a better one before issue is joined again. In doing so, he does not surrender his individual views nor is he controlled by an imperious machine. The political machine is chiefly concerned with the organization of pub-lic opinion as it finds it. A thousand agencies help to make it what it is, and every individual can do his part in his own way. Having done this, when election day approaches the existing situation should be noted and attention given to assisting or making such organization as will be likely to secure desired results. Many evils would disappear if the best cruzens would exhibit unflagging and regular devotion to these duties instead of being simply affected spasmodically with recurrent revivals, when some outrageous breach of duty or betrayal of official trust brings them to the morroers bench of political brings them to the mourners' bench of politica reform to weep over the sins of politicians.

As forescen by Macaulay, our vast territory is rapidly filling up and population is in places becoming crowded. The time may not

those who are deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order, and all who believe in patience, forbearance and remedies by law may need to know how to act together. But whatever questions and disagreements may arise, it is quite apparent that the means of arriving at the average judgment of a population that may, within the life-time of those now living, reach one hundred millions and extend over the whole habitable part of the continent of North America, must be carefully selected and provided.
Among these instrumentalities, what is called the political machine will have an important place and cannot be wholly supplanted by agencies provided by law. The time ought to be near at hand when its necessity will be recognized by all men, and when those who really denized by all men, and when the really denized by all men, and wh sire to secure good government and the fair and orderly decision of public questions will spend less energy at carping at committees und conventions and more in trying to make their work hetter. The machine cannot be dispensed with; let it be not like a dredge, but rather like a Corliss engine-powerful, effective, but bright and

Every friend of civil libery hopes that the ship of state, launched one hundred years ago and freighted with so much of human hope and promise, will weather the storms of the century upon which it is about to enter as successfull; as it has those of the one drawing to a close. But, if it does, there must be men at the helm who calmly wait and watch for time and tide and strive to make propress as the winds per-mit. And when the historian of the great Republic shall sit in judgment upon it, as a thing of the past, he may find that its career was no prolonged and great calamities averted wholly by the political conduct of statesmen who boasted that they were acting upon theories in advance of political parties or by the influence of socalled independent editors and professional critics. It may then clearly appear that the highest statesmanship was not represented by men like Charles Sumner—by men gifted, pure and patriotic, able to see far into the future, but not always to comprehend the present, and capable of mistaking obstinacy for courage, loneliness for independence, and personal pique for a great principle. Above these may be placed men like Abraham Lincoln, who boasted little knowledge of the future, carefully studied the present, waited patiently for the advance of public opinion, made the best of it each day as it was, consulted, listened, conceded, compromised, combined and organized, seeking always to determine just how far he could advance the flag of human progress and see that majority without which it could not be maintained rally to its detense. And when philo-sophic history makes up its inexorable judgment as to the dangers encountered and difficulties overcome in the century now closing, and de-termines who and what preserved us a nation, it may happen that fastidious critics, who always know how things ought not to be done, will find that some who have been abused as machine politicians have a place with Abraham

GABRIELLE GREELEY. How the Daughter of the Great Editor Lives

and Does Her Work. New York Press. From time to time reports creep into the newspapers that Miss Gabrielle Greeley is to take up one cause or another and plead it in a public way before New York audiences. Such a report might be true, because Miss Greeley a young woman of great intelligence, and with decided opinions on the prominent questions of the day, although she has not made a study of them. It might be expected, too, that the daughter and only surviving child of Horace-Greeley would fancy holding a prominent position in society, and one which it would be easy for her to attain: but such a report is not true, because she has chosen other duties and a vocation that does not in any way place her before

the general public.

To have known Mr. Greeley was at least to have heard of his country home at Chappaqua, and to find mention of that simple little village pestled among the hills is to hear now of Miss Greeley, the great man's daughter. Ask the very cows in the fields, or flowers along the roadside, and they will have something to tell you of the loving kindness of the gentle woman. Without a dissenting voice her face is called beautiful. Her features, in repose, are classic, and when animated—the eyes glancing beams of sunlight, the mouth opening over teeth of dazzling whiteness—they produce an imprint on the mind of the beholder that is not easily effared. No bangs or waving locks of hair are needed to enhance nature; the brown tresses are drawn back in the simplest manner and form a knot just behind the ears. This is the sort of face that a wide-brimmed Gainsborough hat with floating plumes, becomes so well, and Miss Greeley wears one, sometimes. Her garb in the country is plain and comfortable, but everything shows to advantage on this well-developed and

The Greeley farm is only a brisk five minutes walk away from the village, and its land borders the high road. The house, which is merely a spacious cottage, was built for a farm-house, but has been used as the family dwelling since the original home was burned, an event that took place several years ago. The happiness being deprived Miss Greeley of sharing her home with her sister's three children—they have been entered as pupils at the Convent of the Sacred Heart—she and three other ladies live together in the utmost peace and harmony. Each carin the utmost peace and harmony. Each carries on her own pursuit, sharing equal and sharing alike in the burdens and joys of housekeeping. There is a shee factory at Chappaqua
which employes three hundred hands, and these
people live in and about the village. A settlement of Quakers in the vicinity adds to the population another and quaint species of man-kind. The country is broad enough to admit of more than one creed, and so there is room for the pretty little church with ritualistic services, which has helped much toward providing for

strongly-built young woman.

Miss Greeley her vocation. In her own words it is "higher than the Roman Church," which might mean that it was more full of symbols and observances than the other, or that it led to a higher and straighter road to heaven. Certainly those who come in daily contact with Miss Greeley unite in thinking that any road that she might choose to take must naturally lead to heaven. She is a kind of high priestess or bishop in this church work, and it is mainly through her endeavors and the co-operation of her friends, with the valuable assistance of the clergyman, that the little edifice stands free of debt, and that the seats are open absolutely free to the congregation.
It would be trespassing on sacred ground to give a more detailed account of the good she is constantly doing, the heart full of sympathy

that she gives out to all claimants, whether men, women or children, and the good seed that is being scattered by her in every direction. If she lived in New York her sphere would be broader, and she would undoubtedly be a leader in some of the advanced movements of the day. She loves her country home and her retired though busy life, and finds little reason for studying the rights of protection or the wrongs of free trade, except that she lovingly leans a little more preceptibly toward the tree her father helped to foster, and she has a womanly and instinctive sympathy with the claims of women-workingwomen most of all-who desire to better their own condition.

The Names of the Months. January-The Roman Janus presided over the beginning of everything, hence the first month of the year was called after him. February—The Roman festival Februs was held on the 15th day of this month, in honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility.

March-Named from the Roman god of war,

April-Latin Aprilis, probably derived from asperire, to open, because spring generally begins and the buds open in this month. May-Latin Maius, probably derived from Maia, a feminine divinity worshiped at Rome on the first day of this month.

June-Juno, a Roman divinity worshiped as the Queen of Heaven. July (Julius)-Julius Cæsar was born in this

August-Named by the Emperor Augustus Cresar, B. C. 30, after himself, as he regarded it a lucky month, being that in which he had gained several victories. September (septem or 7)—September was the seventh month in the old Roman calendar. October (octo)-Eighth month of the old Ro-

November (novem, or 9)-November was the ninth month of the old Roman year. December (decem, or 10)-December was the tenth mouth of the early Roman year. About the 21st of this mouth the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and forms the winter solstice.

Skin Painting.

Minneapolis Journal. An obscure one-line announcement in a daily paper reads: "Handy will paint your skin." the casual reader who happened to fall upon this gem did not know that the average society woman deems Dame Nature a very poor artist in complexions and is fain to supplement her efforts with palette and brush, the intent of the advertiser might be missed. As a matter of fact, the institution does a flourishing business, and has about as many customers as it can take care of. The increasing style of wearing wigs of various shades is responsible for a good deal of trade. A lady will be brunette to-night and blonds to morrow night, and the complexion has to be made over to harmonize. How large a

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Written for the Sunday Journal. As we walked up the broad stairs leading to the Democratic contention, carefully protecting our spring suits from the pools of tobacco juice and the ashes and stumps of cigars, a yelling and whooping met our ears that fairly made the building tremble. "Was the woman's council at Washington anything like this?" I asked of Mrs. Sewall. "O, no," was the reply, "although the great opera-house was filled day after day and night after night with immense audiences of men and women, all was as elegant and refined as in our parlors at home. The applause was manifested by the clapping of hands or the waving of handkerchiefs. Flowers were banked on every side, the air was filled with fragrance, the music was beautiful, the toilets lovely, the speeches dignified, and the whole tendency of the meetings was to educate, purify and enno-ble mankind." In contrast to this the whole tendency of political caucuses, conventions and elections is to demoralize men, and bring out their worst instead of their best qualities. When one considers the drinking, smoking chewing, spitting, swearing, crowding, wrang-ling, which seem to be inseparable from these political assemblages, the wonder is not that the results are so bad but rather that they are

Daring the ten or fifteen very unpleasant moments that I was obliged to spend in the Grand Hotel the evening before the late convention, a delegate, one of the best of men, said, "Now, it would be all right for women to vote, but if they could vote they would want to run for office and electioneer, and I can think of nothing more borrible than to bring women into such a scene as this." In reply to this view of the question it may be said that the same argument has been advanced regarding every progressive movement of this sex; higher education, speaking in public, engaging in all kinds of business, etc., and not one of the dangers predicted has come to pass. Instead of woman being overcome by the evils, the evils have disappeared through the influence of the woman. Politics is conceded to be the most corrupt feature of our country. It is the only one from which women are totally ex-cluded. Is it not logical to give this as one reason why it has so degenerated, and is it not reasonable to assume that since women have improved the moral tone of every other department, they will exert the same influence upon that of politics?

A prominent lawyer of this city said yesterday: "I see you are going to hold another convention in Indianapolis." 'Yes, we are going to have our annual convention the loth and 16th of May." "Well, do you know what your suffrage conventions and your memorials to the political conventions remind me off They make me think of the Pope's bull against the they do just as much good." He is a leading littician, one of the kind that carries his war in his vest pocket, and I wondered if he would make that remark to any other class of citizens about to hold a convention. The Journal, s few days ago, referring to the triumph of the law-and-order ticket in various places, and nota-bly in Indianapolis, says: "The Democracy did not and will not assist in these triumphs o morality; and, come to think of it, neither did the women, except by that powerful influence which woman commands as well without the ballot as with it." If women commands just as great a moral influence without the ballot as with it, why cannot the same be said of men, and why is there so tremendous an effort to secure every vote that can be obtained? But if it is claimed that the women influence the men and the men cast the votes, then will the writer of that paragraph please explain why it is that every ward in my own city of Terre Haute was carried this week by the saloon element! Is it because the moral influence of the women of Terre Haute is not so powerful as the moral influence of the women of Indianapolis? This is the only reasonable inference, since influence counts for just as much as ballots on election day.

One of the formidable arguments that has

been used against woman suffrage for forty years is that women could never vote because no one of them would ever admit that she was twenty-one years of age. Within a few days after the woman Mayor and Council were elected at Oskaloosa, the age of every one was telegraphed all over the country, and not a single case of hysterics in consequence has been re-ported up to date. Twenty-six thousand women registered in Kansas at the very first opold argument still goes meandering through the press. I read in this morning's paper that "the severest trial encountered by the woman's council was when the president asked those who Seneca Falls convention were present i forty years a stand up." Each of these women had been ivertised for six months before hand to speak at this pioneers' meeting, but that does not make the paragraph any the less

At the recent school elections in Nebraska another tremendous argument was answered: 'Mothers of families cannot take the time to vote, or, if they do, who will care for their children when the mothers go to the ballot-box?" At one small town, Humphrey, where only twenty-eight votes were cast by women, five of these were the mothers of fifty children. In many places the mothers took their babies on their arms or their little ones by the hand and went to the ballot-box just as they would to the postoffice or the market. It seems a pity to freeze out all these tender, sentimental arguments with cold, unsympathetic facts, but the exigencies of war demand it, IDA A. HARPER.

The Latter-Day Woman. Written for the Sunday Journal. The latter-day woman exists in tens, hun-

dreds, thousands, ten thousands. She moves, thinks, works, sympathizes and consoles in platoons. The individual woman has perished. She has

offered herself as a sacrifice upon the alter of her

She has organized nerself to death. She speaks through a president and secretary. Is any afflicted or bereaved? She condoles with him through the newspapers in a long draft of resolutions signed by the secretary. Is he sick or impoverished? He is waited upon by a committee, bearing soup and sympathy. Does he stand in need of help in overcoming evil habits, and encouragement in climbing the upward path of life! There are tracts innumer-

able for him, issued by order of the president.

Does he crave intellectual companionship? Let him visit a scrosis or attend an art lect-Does his soul long for music to "quiet the restless pulse of care?" The "Matinee Musicale" will receive him

stated occasions. Like Victor Hugo's "devil fish," with its thousand arms, she reaches in every direction Even the far islands of the sea are brought within the scope of her influence. In purpose she is lofty, in affection broad, in will indomita-ble, in labor indefatigable. With eyes fixed on the furthest boundary of the universe, seeing visions in the illimitable future, it is not strange that she should overlook the stranger who sits next her in church, and forget to extend her hand with a word of welcome. How can a grand creature struggling to recon-

struct the world think to offer a seat in her carriage to the overworked seamstress in hor house, or the tired clerk who passes her daily? How can she find time to take a friendly interest in the domestics of her household while a whole convention is waiting for her to assist in passing resolutions favoring the elevation of

How can she pause long enough to entertain the homeless student, struggling for an educa-tion, while a whole "union" demands her assistance in discussing and resoluting against the "evils of intemperance" and the barm resulting from the use of tobacco? Or to extend the hospitality of her home to the weary teacher sinking beneath her weight of

responsibility, while a South Sea islander may be perishing for the bread of life! One shudders to think what would be the con sequences to the world if this mary-in-one coman should suddenly resolve herself into her original atoms, and become a committee of one to view life through her own eyes, and carry hope and happiness to mankind as individuals, instead of in the lump. Would society totter to its foundations, and riot and ruin be established? But why contemplate an event so unlikely to happen? Does she not become daily more and more complex-until we see, at no very distant day, the whole world girdled with organizations which shall flash resolutions from San Francis-

the rapidity of lightning, while tracts shall be scattered like snowflakes upon the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific? Constellation after constellation rises into view, all revolving round a central sun-the lesser lights shining with the reflected rays of this great huminary. Surely the light of the latter-Every talent, every accomplishment, is in full display. If she has none of her own, she shines with a borrowed lustre.

co to Japan, from Japan to San Francisco, with

But to shine is her mission. One grows a little weary sometimes contempercentage of the lovely women one meets on a promenade owe some of their charms to the deft fingers of a skin painter probably no one knows.

Discount of the women of their charms to the but who had a way of creeping into the heart and building herself a shrine there. The woman who wasn't in a burry: but picked her way leisurely along life's pathway, and didn't make a business of doing good and saving

the country; but simply was good, and let goodness emanate from her.

Who found time to enliver the tedium of the invalid's room with cheery smile and comforting words. Who looked into one's eyes with hu-man sympathy and extended a helping hand to a poor unfortunate because he was a human being traveling with her God's highway, and not ecause it was her business as a member of a The woman who sang for the home circle, an

not for the audience. The woman who opened her doors to the stranger and the friendless with cordial hospi-The woman who said "I think," and not our our "society," our "convention

The woman who didn't live by a cut-and-dried rule, but who went with those who went and rejoiced with those who rejoiced, as if a heart throbbed in her bosom, and she were not a machine moving at another's bidding. We erect a monument to her memory, and turn with tear-stained eyes to watch the daz-zling career of the latter-day woman, cutting circles in air with such skill and dexterity as to

A NOVEL COOKING CLUB.

Brooklyn Girls Who Prepare Dishes Withou Consulting Anybody.

arouse the admiration of the world.

New York Telegram. Cooking clubs are all the rage in Brooklyn.
"Oh, dear, ain't you going to join the club!"
asked a pretty Brooklyn girl of another to-day
as they munched candy in a Fulton-street car.
"What club!" inquired the other, helping her-

self to the caramels.
"Why the cooking club, of course. I thought every one on the Heights knew all about it. We have thirty-two members now, and expect ever so many more next meeting. Now, don't think it is a cooking school or anything of that kind, because we have formed it on an orginal plan. In the first place, we have no teacher. We just take chances, you know, and meet at the home of one of the members every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, until each member has had a meeting at her house, and then we begin all over again. The first meeting was at our house. I cut as many slips of paper as there were girls present when the secretary called the roll, and then put them in a hat after writing on each one the names of different articles of food, such as cream-cake, angel-tarts and the like. The president shock them up, and each member picked one out. At the next meeting we all brought, ready cooked, just what our slips called for. Why these was everything from soup to coffee. The rules provide that the members shall do their own cooking without consulting any cook-book. We set a table and had dinner. Then, before breaking up, the lady of the house (that is what we call the girl at whose home the meeting takes place) wrote just what she the meeting takes place) wrote just the meeting takes place with the meeting takes place wrote just the pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper, as I had done, and we pleased on slips of paper and completely paper. following session. Ma says that we will all have dyspepsia, but it is such fun we don't mind a little thing like that. The club is going to have a reception some time next month, and the members w invite their gentleman friends. We have passed a resolution that the guests must eat just what we set before them, and any one finding fault will be expected to cook the article he objects to. Won't that be fun?" An old gentleman in the corner who had overheard most of the conversation muttered something about the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the pretty misses stopped the car and skipped away to ransack

Don't Wait

the shops for new dresses.

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writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a fewweeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

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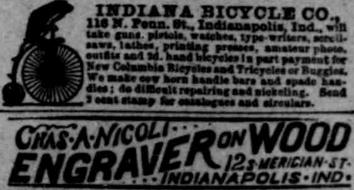
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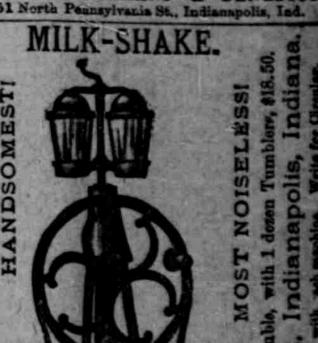
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